

New Jersey Health Statistics 2000

**Center for
Health
Statistics**



James E. McGreevey
Governor



Clifton R. Lacy, M.D.
Commissioner

NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS

2000

Maria L. Baron Duffy, M.A.S.

**Katherine Hempstead, Ph.D.
Director
Center for Health Statistics**

**Ruth Charbonneau
Director
Office of Policy and Research**

May 2003

PREFACE

This report was prepared by the Center for Health Statistics (CHS), which is located in the Office of Policy and Research of the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS). The printed report contains a small selection of New Jersey vital and health statistics for the calendar year 2000 including data on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and population. The full report is available on the Internet at <http://www.state.nj.us/health/chs/stats00/index.html>.

CHS staff are available to answer questions regarding the content and use of the data in this report. Data portions of this report, as well as other health-related data, are available at the DHSS Web site. Additional statistics not included in the report or on the Internet may be obtained through request to CHS. Questions or requests should be addressed to the following:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
Center for Health Statistics
Room 405--PO Box 360
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0360

e-mail: chs@doh.state.nj.us
telephone: (609) 984-6702
fax: (609) 984-7633

Internet: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/chs>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In addition to Joe Komosinski and other staff from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Michael Duffy, Darrin Goldman, and Ping Shi of CHS provided data management and quality control assistance. Maps were created by Loretta Kelly of CHS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BIRTHS	5
Figure 1. Resident live birth rate, 1980-2000	5
Table 1. Age-specific birth rates by race/ethnicity	6
Figure 2. Live births by age of mother	6
Figure 3. Live births by race/ethnicity of mother	6
Table 2. Unmarried mothers by age and race/ethnicity	7
Figure 4. First trimester prenatal care percentage by county of residence	7
Figure 5. Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean section, 1990-2000	8
Table 3. Selected characteristics of low birth weight infants	8
DEATHS	9
Figure 6. Crude and age-adjusted death rates, 1990-2000	9
Table 4. Age-adjusted death rates and life expectancy by race and sex	9
Figure 7. Leading causes of death	10
Table 5. Leading causes of death	10
Table 6. Leading causes of death by age	10
Table 7. Leading causes of death by sex and race	11
Table 8. Age-adjusted death rates for leading causes of death by sex and race	11
Figure 8. Age-adjusted death rates by race and sex for leading causes	12
Table 9. Motor vehicle, drug, alcohol, and firearm-related deaths by age, race, and sex	12
INFANT DEATHS	13
Figure 9. Infant mortality rates by maternal race/ethnicity, 1990-2000	13
Table 10. Selected characteristics of infant deaths by race/ethnicity of mother	13
FETAL DEATHS	14
Figure 10. Fetal death rates by maternal race/ethnicity, 1990-2000	14
Table 11. Selected characteristics of fetal deaths by race/ethnicity of mother	14
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES	15
Figure 11. Marriage and divorce rates, 1990-2000	15
Figure 12. Marriages by month	15
POPULATION	16
Table 12. Bridged-race population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin	16
Figure 13. Race and ethnicity distribution of population, 1990 and 2000	16
Table 13. Population by county	17
Table 14. Population of municipalities with over 50,000 residents	17
SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL DATA	18
From the Center for Health Statistics	18
Additional New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services Data Sources	18
Additional Sources Outside the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services	19

BIRTHS

- There were 115,542 live births to New Jersey residents in 2000.
- The birth rate for females aged 15-17 was 16.6 per 1,000.
- For the first time, the age group with the highest birth rate (111.2 per 1,000) was women aged 30-34.
- The median age of first-time mothers in 2000 was 27.8.
- Over 50 percent of black non-Hispanic women, Hispanic women, and women under the age of 25 who gave birth were unmarried.
- Less than three-quarters of mothers delivering in 2000 received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.
- Self-reports of smoking, drinking, and drug use while pregnant decreased from 1999 to 2000.
- The percentage of non-Hispanic black newborns of low birth weight decreased from 1999 but was still 1.76 times the overall percentage of low birth weight babies.
- The low birth weight rate was nearly four times higher when mothers received no prenatal care than when mothers received first trimester prenatal care.
- Triplet, quadruplet, and higher order births declined as a percentage of all births to levels not seen since the early 1990s.
- The cesarean delivery rate continued to rise and the vaginal birth after previous cesarean (VBAC) rate continued to decline.

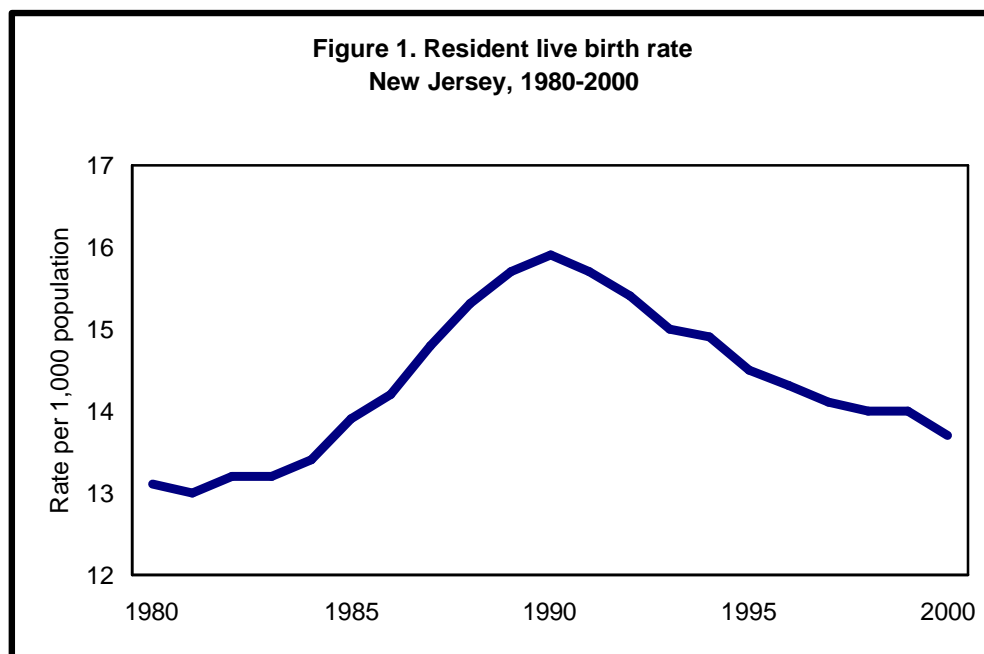
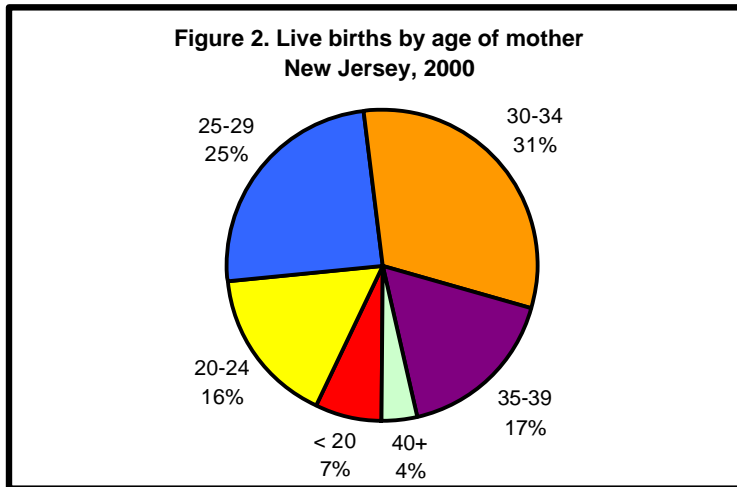


Table 1. Age-specific birth rates by race/ethnicity, New Jersey, 2000						
Race/Ethnicity of Mother	Age of Mother					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
All races/ethnicities	31.6	80.2	105.2	111.2	53.3	10.9
White non-Hispanic	12.6	49.6	95.6	118.3	54.4	10.1
Black non-Hispanic	67.5	122.4	101.2	76.4	39.4	9.2
Hispanic	69.7	132.1	113.8	86.9	43.1	10.8
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	6.0	49.4	124.2	124.7	59.0	12.3

Rates are computed per 1,000 age-specific female population.



- 48 percent of mothers were under age 30 and 52 percent were 30 and over.
- The number and percent of births to teens continued to decline (to 8,152 births or 7.1% of the total).
- The number and percent of births to women 35 and over continued to increase (to 23,719 births or 20.5% of the total).

- The number of births to non-Hispanic whites and blacks remained fairly constant.
- The number of births to Hispanics and Asians and Pacific Islanders increased 5% and 14%, respectively, from the level in 1999.
- Women of Central or South American origin comprised 48 percent of Hispanic mothers.
- 40 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander mothers were of Indian descent.

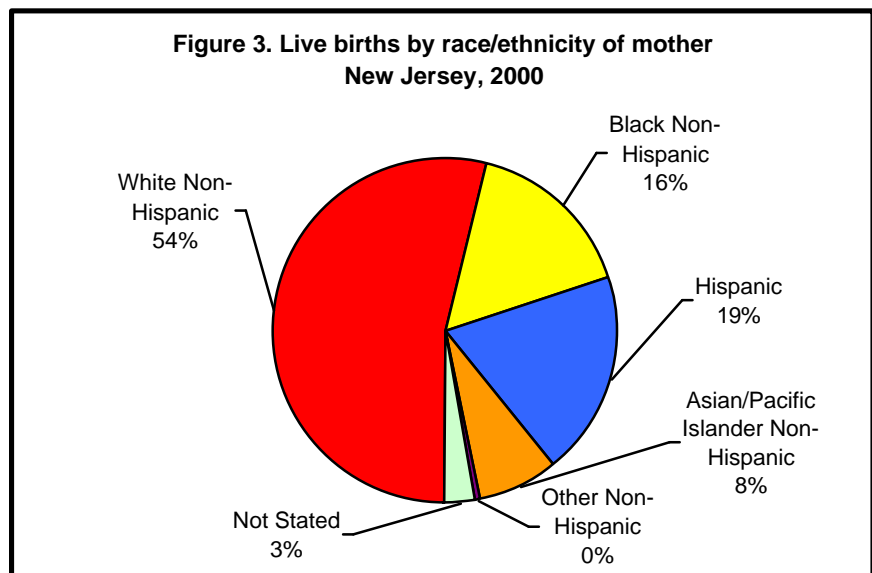
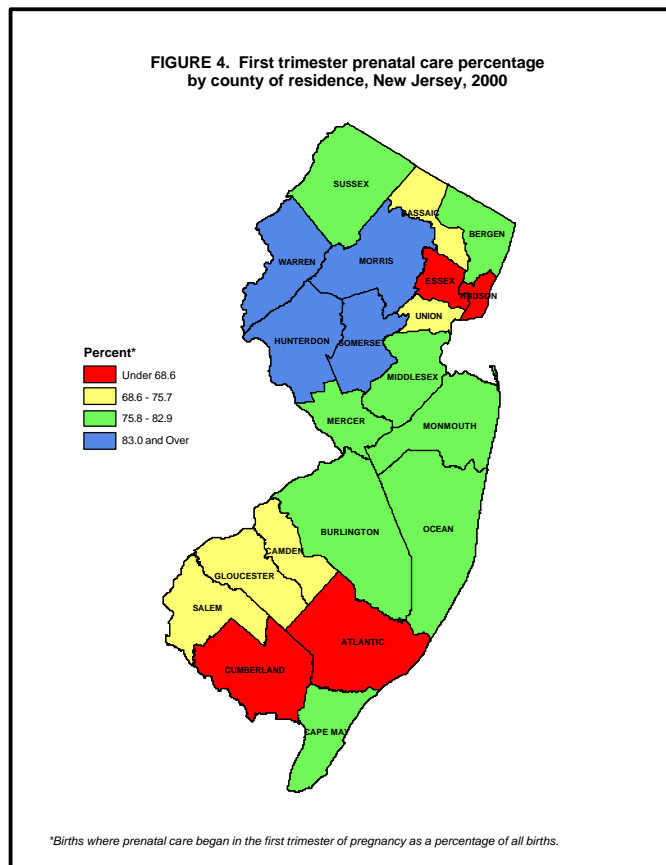


Table 2. Unmarried mothers by age and race/ethnicity New Jersey, 2000	
	Percent of Live Births
All live births	28.5
Age of Mother	
10-17	94.2
18-19	86.2
20-24	61.2
25-29	24.6
30+	11.8
Race/Ethnicity of Mother	
White non-Hispanic	13.2
Black non-Hispanic	66.1
Hispanic	52.8
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	5.2

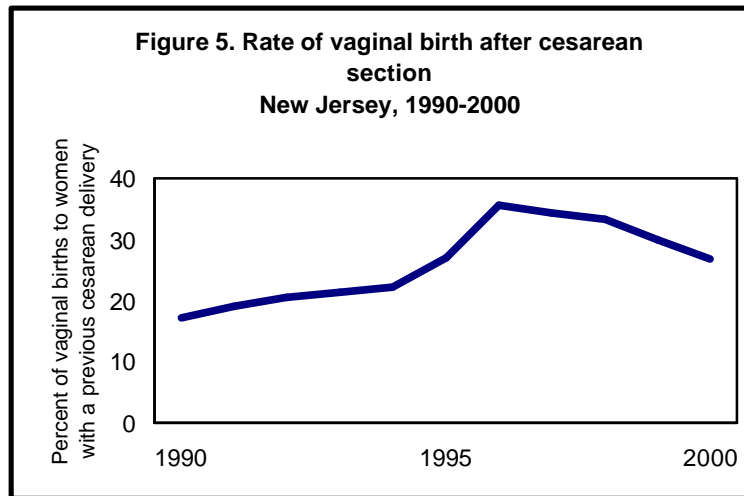
- More than 40 percent of mothers in Atlantic, Cumberland, Essex, Hudson, and Salem Counties were unmarried.
- Unmarried mothers, regardless of age, are less likely to seek early prenatal care.
- 75 percent of all mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester.

- First trimester prenatal care onset ranged from 61.3 percent of mothers in Essex County to 90 percent in Morris County.
- 85 percent of white and 79 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander mothers sought first trimester prenatal care, while only 65 percent of Hispanic and 59 percent of black mothers did.
- 80 percent of US-born and 70 percent of foreign-born mothers received first trimester prenatal care.
- 76 percent of mothers aged 25 and over received first trimester prenatal care. Only 50 percent of teens did.
- Early prenatal care is positively correlated with educational attainment.
- On average, mothers received 10.8 prenatal care visits.



- 60 percent of mothers reported no medical risk factors of pregnancy.
- Diabetes, sexually transmitted diseases, acute or chronic lung disease, and pregnancy-associated hypertension were each reported by more than 2 percent of mothers.
- 9.5 percent of mothers reported smoking while pregnant; 1.3 percent reported drinking and 1.7 percent reported using drugs such as cocaine, heroin, marijuana, or methamphetamines.

- Over 90 percent of mothers had electronic fetal monitoring and/or ultrasound performed.
- 43 percent of births had no complications of labor or delivery.
- Moderate or heavy meconium, fetal distress, breech/malpresentation, and precipitous labor (< 3 hours) were each reported on more than 4 percent of birth certificates.



- 26 percent of births were cesarean deliveries.
- After peaking in 1996, the rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean section (VBAC) continues to decline.
- 38 percent of mothers aged 40 and over had c-sections.
- 17 percent of teens delivered by cesarean section.

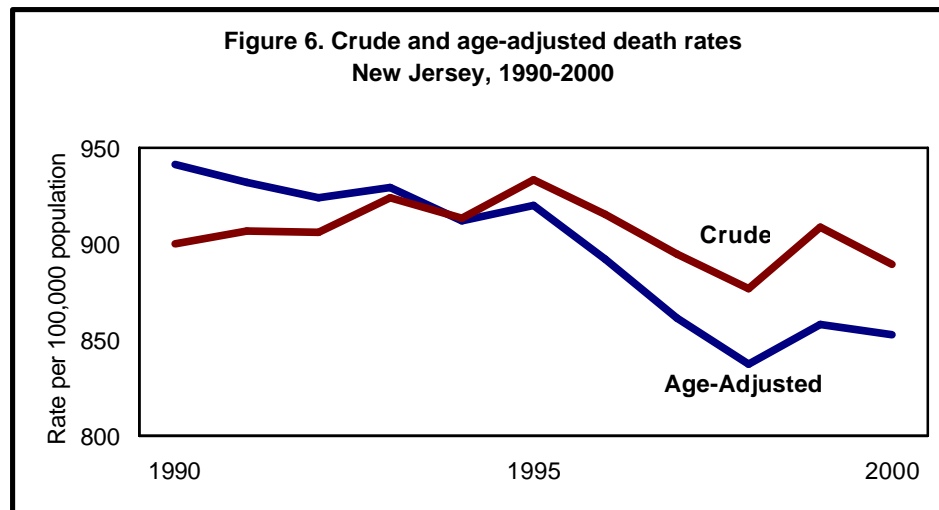
- 9 percent of births were preterm (prior to 37 weeks of gestation).
- Non-Hispanic black mothers were mostly likely to deliver early.
- Preterm infants were more likely to be part of a multiple birth and were more likely to be underweight.

Table 3. Selected characteristics of low birth weight infants, New Jersey, 2000	
Characteristic	Percent Low Birth Weight
All live births	7.5
Teen mother (10-19)	9.6
Mother aged 40-44	9.8
Mother aged 45+	14.5
Two or more previous pregnancy terminations	10.4
Black non-Hispanic mother	13.2
No prenatal care	27.0
Twin	50.4
Triplet or higher order	87.2

- 84 percent of newborns had no abnormal conditions reported on their birth certificate.
- Assisted ventilation of 30 minutes or more was the most frequently reported abnormal condition (0.7%).
- 93 percent of birth certificates reported no congenital anomalies.
- Urogenital anomalies were most frequently reported (0.3%).
- 4 percent of live births were part of a multiple delivery.
- 22 percent of deliveries to mothers aged 45 and over were twins or triplets.

DEATHS

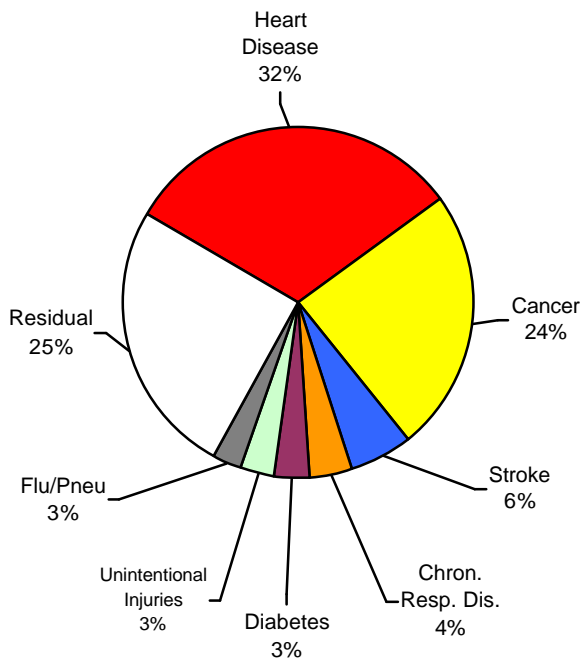
- There were 74,800 resident deaths in 2000.
- Life expectancy for New Jersey residents born in 2000 was 77.6 years.
- The age-adjusted death rate for males was 44 percent higher than for females and the rate for blacks was 33 percent higher than that of whites in 2000.
- Heart disease, cancer, and stroke remained the three leading causes of death and accounted for 62 percent of all deaths in 2000.
- Unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death of persons under age 44.
- Cancer was the leading cause of death of persons aged 45-64.
- The age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer (53.4) was higher than the rates for any other causes of death except heart disease and all cancers combined.
- There were 794 deaths from drug-related causes, 500 from alcohol-related causes, and 341 from firearms in 2000.



Race/Sex	Age-Adjusted Death Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth
All races	852.4	77.6
Male	1,039.7	74.8
Female	719.6	80.1
White	831.6	78.2
Male	1,014.9	75.5
Female	701.6	80.7
Black	1,107.7	71.8
Male	1,385.7	68.3
Female	918.3	75.0

Age-adjusted death rates are computed per 100,000 population based on the 2000 U.S. standard.

**Figure 7. Leading causes of death
New Jersey, 2000**



**Table 5. Leading causes of death
New Jersey, 2000**

Rank	Cause	Number
1	Heart disease	23,724
2	Cancer	18,073
3	Stroke	4,316
4	Chronic respiratory disease	3,007
5	Diabetes	2,483
6	Unintentional injuries	2,284
7	Influenza & pneumonia	2,044
8	Septicemia	1,744
9	Kidney disease	1,495
10	Alzheimer's disease	1,267

Table 6. Leading causes of death by age, New Jersey, 2000

Rank	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+
1	Unintentional injuries	Unintentional injuries	Unintentional injuries	Cancer	Heart disease	Heart disease
2	Cancer	Homicide	Cancer	Heart disease	Cancer	Cancer
3	Congenital anomalies	Suicide	HIV disease	Diabetes	Stroke	Stroke
4	Homicide	Cancer	Heart disease	Unintentional injuries	Chronic respiratory diseases	Influenza & pneumonia
5	HIV disease	Heart disease	Suicide	Stroke	Diabetes	Chronic respiratory diseases

Table 7. Leading causes of death by sex and race, New Jersey, 2000								
Cause Group	Male		Female		White		Black	
	Rank	Deaths	Rank	Deaths	Rank	Deaths	Rank	Deaths
All causes	--	35,749	--	39,051	--	64,239	--	9,642
Heart disease	1	11,138	1	12,586	1	21,090	1	2,394
Cancer	2	8,869	2	9,204	2	15,656	2	2,162
Stroke	3	1,690	3	2,626	3	3,681	3	571
Chronic respiratory disease	5	1,387	4	1,620	4	2,712	8	270
Diabetes	6	1,202	5	1,281	5	1,990	5	449
Unintentional injuries	4	1,503	9	781	6	1,890	6	359
Influenza & pneumonia	7	868	6	1,176	7	1,834	10	194
Septicemia	8	755	7	989	8	1,471	9	254
Kidney disease	9	736	10	759	9	1,198	7	279
Alzheimer's disease	13	359	8	908	10	1,178	15	86
HIV disease	10	551	14	279	19	272	4	555

Table 8. Age-adjusted death rates for leading causes of death by sex and race New Jersey, 2000					
Cause Group	Age-Adjusted Rates				
	Total	Male	Female	White	Black
All causes	852.4	1,039.7	719.6	831.6	1,107.7
Heart disease	269.4	336.8	221.8	268.3	300.3
Cancer	205.9	249.8	179.1	204.7	250.9
Stroke	49.0	51.7	46.6	46.7	71.5
Chronic respiratory disease	34.1	41.8	19.6	34.5	34.0
Diabetes	28.2	34.0	24.1	25.8	54.6
Unintentional injuries	26.7	38.9	15.9	27.0	31.8
Influenza & pneumonia	23.2	27.9	20.5	23.2	24.6
Septicemia	19.8	22.6	17.9	18.8	31.4
Kidney disease	17.0	22.5	13.9	15.2	34.1
Alzheimer's disease	14.3	12.0	15.4	14.7	13.2
HIV disease	9.6	13.0	6.3	3.9	46.9

Age-adjusted death rates are computed per 100,000 population based on the 2000 U.S. standard.

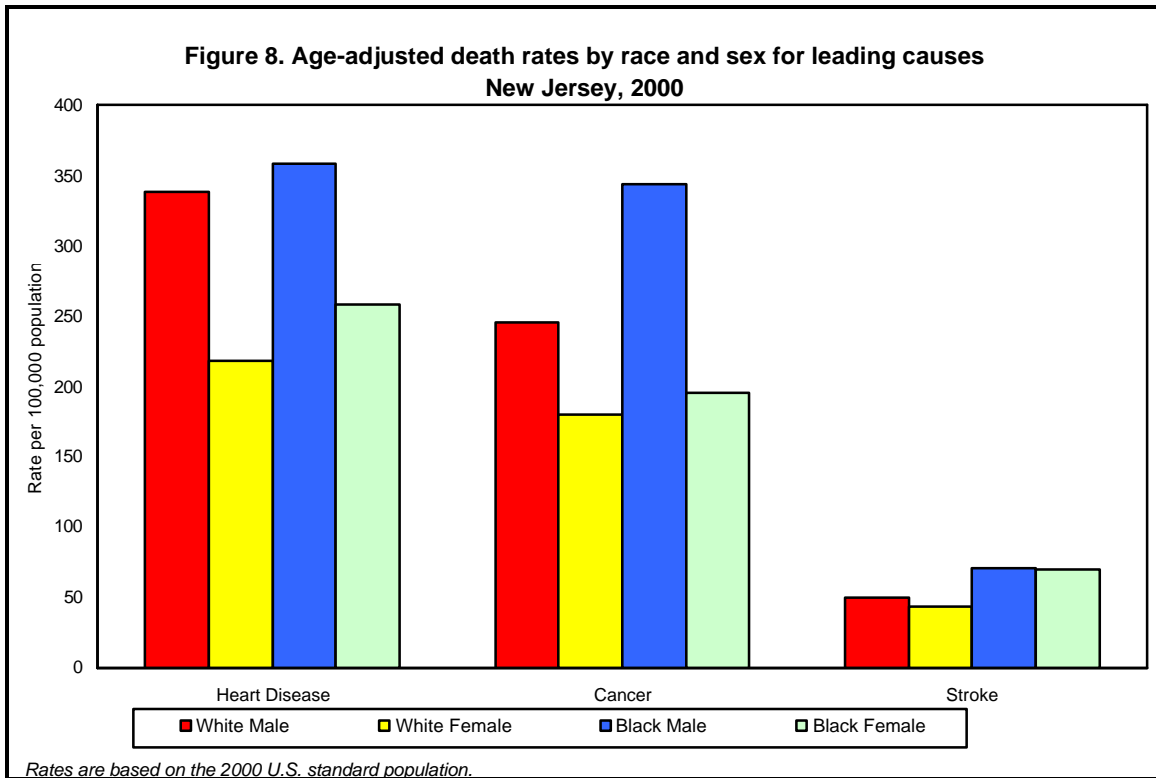
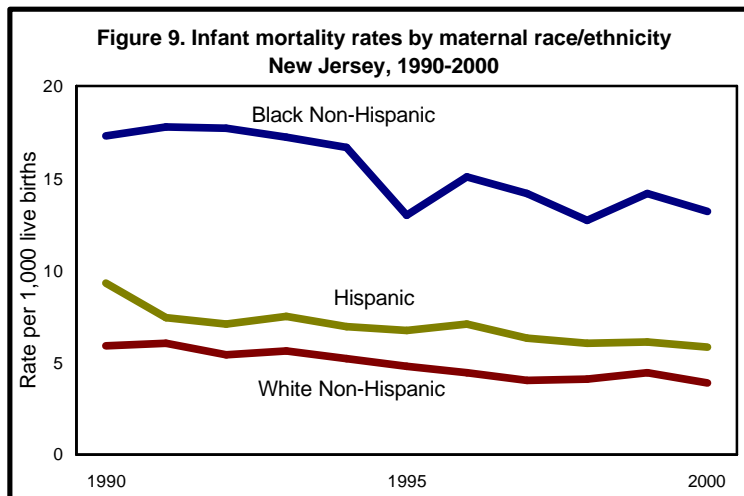


Table 9. Motor vehicle, drug, alcohol, and firearm-related deaths by age, race, and sex New Jersey, 2000						
Cause, Race, and Sex	All Ages	< 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Motor Vehicles	772	25	158	230	167	192
White Male	434	14	91	130	98	101
White Female	196	2	32	44	38	80
Black Male	78	3	19	33	17	6
Black Female	47	5	10	18	10	4
Drugs	794	1	92	481	185	34
White Male	464	0	65	285	102	12
White Female	163	0	18	91	36	18
Black Male	113	1	5	68	34	4
Black Female	49	0	2	35	12	0
Alcohol	500	1	4	154	245	96
White Male	310	0	3	89	165	53
White Female	109	0	1	40	42	26
Black Male	53	0	0	19	20	14
Black Female	24	1	0	5	15	3
Firearms	341	6	85	134	71	45
White Male	177	4	21	57	57	38
White Female	24	0	4	7	7	6
Black Male	131	2	57	66	5	1
Black Female	7	0	3	2	2	0

INFANT DEATHS

- Infant deaths are defined as deaths within the first year of life.
- There were 723 deaths of New Jersey infants in 2000.
- The infant mortality rate reached an all-time low of 6.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- 69% of infant deaths occurred within the first month of life.



- The non-Hispanic black infant mortality rate was more than three times the rate for non-Hispanic whites and more than twice the rate for Hispanics.
- Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities were the leading cause of infant deaths.

**Table 10. Selected characteristics of infant deaths by race/ethnicity of mother
New Jersey, 2000**

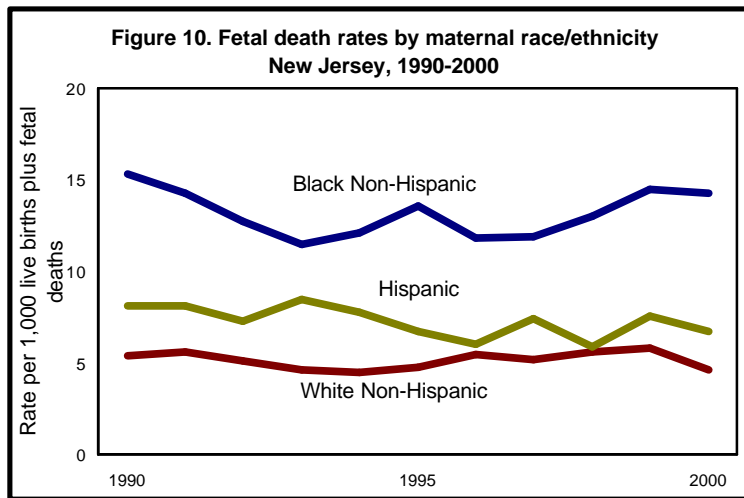
Characteristic	Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
	All Mothers	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
All infant deaths	6.3	3.9	13.2	5.8
Very low birth weight (< 1,500 grams)	208.0	163.8	250.4	203.1
Low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)	52.3	39.5	76.1	51.3
Very preterm (< 32 weeks gestation)	192.4	147.9	232.0	192.4
Preterm (< 37 weeks gestation)	42.6	27.5	68.9	43.7
First trimester prenatal care	4.5	3.1	12.0	4.3
No prenatal care	38.5	**	49.1	**
Twin or higher order	21.4	17.4	40.8	**
Unmarried mother	10.0	8.2	14.1	6.8
Teen mother (10-19)	9.6	**	11.7	9.2
Mother aged 40+	7.4	**	**	**
Maternal smoking during pregnancy	9.5	6.1	19.3	**
Incompetent cervix	56.5	**	**	**

Rates are computed per 1,000 characteristic-specific and race/ethnicity-specific live births.

*** Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.*

FETAL DEATHS

- Fetal deaths are more commonly called stillbirths, miscarriages, or spontaneous abortions.
- There were 766 fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks gestation to New Jersey residents in 2000.
- The fetal death rate was 6.6 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.



- The non-Hispanic black fetal mortality rate was more than three times the rate for non-Hispanic whites and more than twice the rate for Hispanics.
- Complications of placenta, cord, and membranes were the leading cause of fetal deaths.

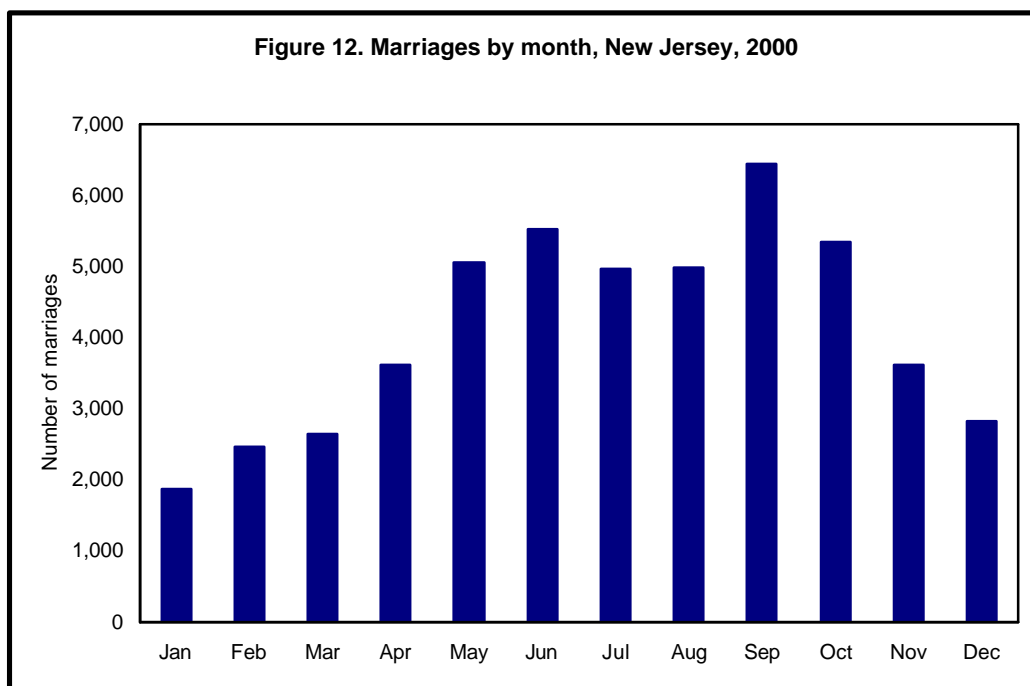
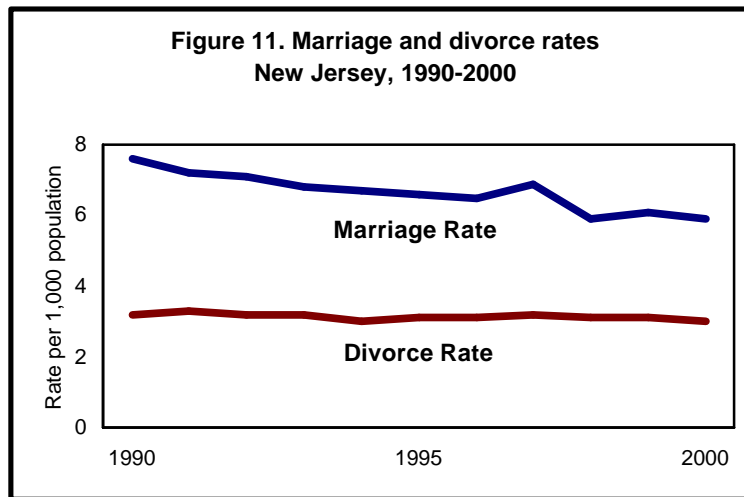
Table 11. Selected characteristics of fetal deaths by race/ethnicity of mother New Jersey, 2000				
Characteristic	Rate per 1,000 Live Births Plus Fetal Deaths			
	All Mothers	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
All fetal deaths	6.6	4.3	14.3	6.7
Very low birth weight (< 1,500 grams)	193.8	173.9	211.5	201.5
Low birth weight (< 2,500 grams)	54.7	43.3	73.5	58.9
Very preterm (< 32 weeks gestation)	207.6	190.7	223.1	208.2
Preterm (< 37 weeks gestation)	54.0	40.2	77.8	56.2
First trimester prenatal care	5.4	3.7	12.9	5.5
No prenatal care	35.7	**	38.7	**
Twin or higher order	14.5	9.3	37.9	**
Unmarried mother	9.4	6.4	14.0	6.5
Teen mother (10-19)	8.6	**	13.5	**
Mother aged 40+	8.6	**	**	**
Maternal smoking during pregnancy	7.7	5.0	15.2	**

Rates are computed per 1,000 characteristic-specific and race/ethnicity-specific live births plus fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks gestation.

*** Number of deaths is too small to calculate a reliable rate.*

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

- There were 49,302 marriages and 25,576 divorces in New Jersey in 2000.
- The median ages of brides and grooms marrying in 2000 were up slightly to 29.6 and 31.5, respectively, for all marriages and were 27.6 and 29.3, respectively, for first marriages.
- In nearly 10 percent of marriages occurring in 2000, brides were ten or more years younger than their grooms. Only 2 percent of grooms were at least ten years younger than their brides.
- One-quarter of brides and grooms marrying in 2000 were previously divorced.



POPULATION

- The estimated population of New Jersey was 8,414,350 residents in 2000.
- The proportion of the population that is 85 and over has increased 33 percent since 1990 and, in 2000, 72 percent of that population was female.
- Since 1990, the proportion of the population that is Hispanic had increased 39 percent. The black and Asian/Pacific Islander proportions increased 10 and 74 percent, respectively, over the decade.

Table 12. Bridged-race population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin New Jersey, 2000								
Age	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Asian & Pacific Islander	American Indian & Alaska Native	Hispanic (of any race)
0-4	563,785	288,085	275,700	420,540	100,230	40,618	2,397	99,371
5-14	1,195,106	612,271	582,835	896,091	219,620	74,561	4,834	187,002
15-24	1,005,295	515,648	489,647	746,974	186,178	67,479	4,664	194,460
25-34	1,189,040	591,904	597,136	889,217	194,465	100,406	4,952	213,141
35-44	1,435,106	708,291	726,815	1,130,037	203,047	97,164	4,858	184,971
45-54	1,158,898	561,202	597,696	942,266	144,331	68,911	3,390	114,738
55-64	753,984	358,632	395,352	619,399	94,818	37,883	1,884	66,795
65-74	574,669	254,197	320,472	495,708	59,673	18,191	1,097	36,959
75-84	402,468	153,851	248,617	364,912	29,597	7,420	539	15,270
85+	135,999	38,732	97,267	124,686	9,510	1,640	163	4,484
TOTAL	8,414,350	4,082,813	4,331,537	6,629,830	1,241,469	514,273	28,778	1,117,191

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and the National Center for Health Statistics

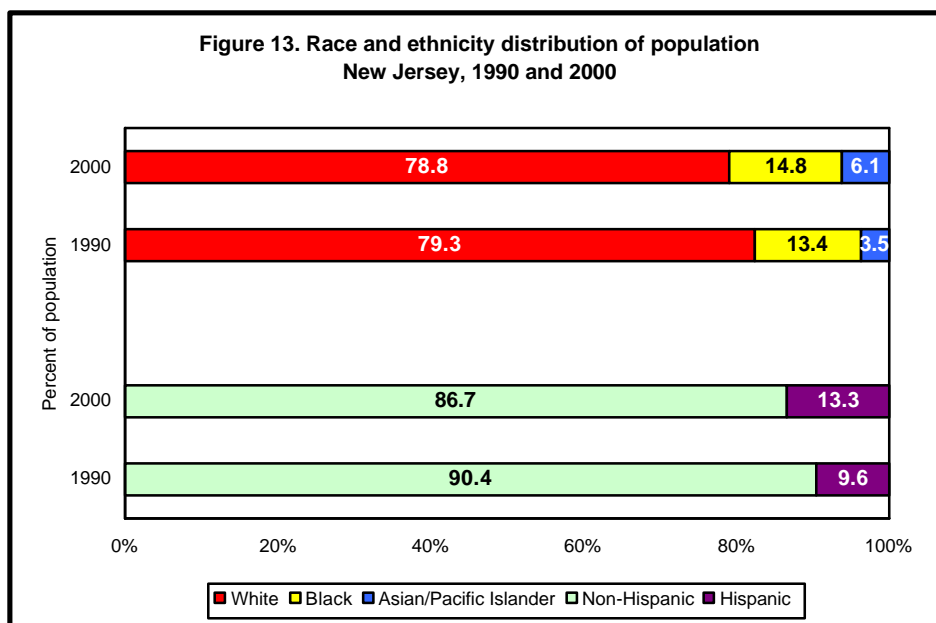


Table 13. Population by county New Jersey, 2000	
Atlantic	252,552
Bergen	884,118
Burlington	423,394
Camden	508,932
Cape May	102,326
Cumberland	146,438
Essex	793,633
Gloucester	254,673
Hudson	608,975
Hunterdon	121,989
Mercer	350,761
Middlesex	750,162
Monmouth	615,301
Morris	470,212
Ocean	510,916
Passaic	489,049
Salem	64,285
Somerset	297,490
Sussex	144,166
Union	522,541
Warren	102,437

Source: US Census Bureau and NJ Dept of Labor

- The populations of Somerset and Ocean Counties grew by 24 and 18 percent, respectively, from 1990 to 2000.
- Salem County had fewer residents in 2000 than in 1990.
- More than one-fifth of the populations of Ocean and Cape May Counties were over age 65 in 2000.
- The populations of Hudson and Passaic Counties were 40 and 30 percent Hispanic, respectively, in 2000.
- Asians and Pacific Islanders comprised more than 10 percent of Middlesex, Bergen, and Hudson Counties' populations in 2000.

Table 14. Population of municipalities with over 50,000 residents New Jersey, 2000	
Newark	273,546
Jersey City	240,055
Paterson	149,222
Elizabeth	120,568
Edison	97,687
Woodbridge	97,203
Dover Township (Ocean County)	89,706
Hamilton Township (Mercer County)	87,109
Trenton	85,403
Camden	79,904
Clifton	78,672
Brick Township	76,119
Cherry Hill	69,965
East Orange	69,824
Passaic (Passaic County)	67,861
Union City (Hudson County)	67,088
Middletown (Monmouth County)	66,327
Gloucester Township (Camden County)	64,350
Bayonne	61,842
Irvington	60,695
Old Bridge	60,456
Lakewood	60,352
North Bergen	58,092
Vineland	56,271
Union Township (Union County)	54,405
Wayne	54,069
Franklin Township (Somerset County)	50,903
Parsippany-Troy Hills	50,649
Piscataway	50,482

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and New Jersey Department of Labor, State Data Center

SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL DATA

From the Center for Health Statistics

- The full version of this report with explanatory text, over 170 tables, and over 50 graphs and maps is available on the CHS Web site at <http://www.state.nj.us/health/chs/stats00>.
- *New Jersey Health Statistics* reports for 1993-1999 as well as additional birth, death, induced termination of pregnancy, traumatic brain injury, health insurance coverage, and behavioral risk factor survey data and reports are accessible from the CHS home page: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/chs>.
- For birth, death, infant death, fetal death, marriage, abortion, traumatic brain injury, health insurance coverage, and behavioral risk (NJBRS) data not on our Web site or to request additional copies of this report, write to chs@doh.state.nj.us, call 609-984-6702, or fax 609-984-7633.

Additional New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services Data Sources

AIDS Incidence and Prevalence

Division of AIDS Prevention and Control
www.state.nj.us/health/aids/aidsprv.htm
aids@doh.state.nj.us
609-984-5940

Cancer Incidence and Prevalence

Cancer Epidemiology Services
www.state.nj.us/health/cancer/statistics.htm
cancer@doh.state.nj.us
609-588-3500

Communicable Disease Incidence and Prevalence

Communicable Disease Service
www.state.nj.us/health/cd
609-588-7522

Diabetes Incidence and Prevalence

Division of Family Health Services
www.state.nj.us/health/fhs/schome.htm
609-984-6137

Substance Abuse Incidence and Prevalence

Division of Addiction Services
www.state.nj.us/health/as/addsrvs.htm
609-292-5760

Maternal and Child Health Issues

Division of Family Health Services
www.state.nj.us/health/fhs/chshome.htm
609-292-4043

Hospitalizations

Division of Health Care Systems Analysis
www.state.nj.us/health/hcsa/hcsadmin.htm#HC
609-984-7931

HMOs/Managed Care

Division of Health Care Systems Analysis
www.state.nj.us/health/hcsa/hmomenu.htm
609-633-0660

Nursing Homes

Division of Long Term Care Systems
www.state.nj.us/health/ltc/hcfa/index.html
ltc@doh.state.nj.us
609-633-9051

Copies of Vital Records (Certificates)

Bureau of Vital Statistics
www.state.nj.us/health/vital/vital.htm
records@doh.state.nj.us
609-292-4087

Additional Sources Outside the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services

National-Level Health Data

www.health.gov -- a portal to the Web sites of multi-agency health initiatives and activities of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and other Federal departments and agencies

Medicaid Data

New Jersey Department of Human Services
www.state.nj.us/humanservices/dmahs
800-356-1561 or 609-588-2600

Mental Health Data

New Jersey Department of Human Services
www.state.nj.us/humanservices/dmhs
800-382-6717 or 609-777-0700

Disabilities Data

New Jersey Department of Human Services
www.state.nj.us/humanservices/dds
888-285-3036 or 609-292-7800

Licensing and Numbers of Doctors, Nurses, and Other Health Professionals

New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety
www.state.nj.us/lps/ca/medical.htm
State Board of Medical Examiners (licenses doctors): 609-826-7100
State Board of Nursing: 973-504-6430

Population Estimates and Census Data

New Jersey Department of Labor - State Data Center
www.wnjp.in.state.nj.us/OneStopCareerCenter/LaborMarketInformation/lmilit.htm
609-292-0076

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/YRBSS/ListV.asp?site1=NJ>
609-292-5935

